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mother. It traces a clue afforded by the comparison of the secret passages and chambers in the great pyramid with those described in the second papyrus, familiarly known as the "Book of the Dead," but originally entitled "The Book of the Master of the Secret House." Both reproduce the same religion, one in stone, the other in words. He finds no symbolism in either, but undertakes to express in clear form, where all may follow, an outline of the deeply veiled doctrines of the earliest recorded religions, which certainly, as he interprets it, was full of majesty and beauty. He describes the prevalent ideas of the resurrection in Egypt; the religion and light; the festivals of the sun and moon; the temples of the virgin mothers; the entrance of light and instruction; the initiation of the postulant; the illumination in truth; the master of the secret. The book contains some thirty illustrations.

Les Croyances de Demain, par LUCIEN ARRÉAT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 178.

Despite its ambitious title, the pretensions of this booklet are modest. The author does not attempt to define the faith of the future, but only to hint at a few of its features. At best the system of philosophy is only a pocket mirror to see nature in; but our author wishes to be naïve and ignore all philosophies. His standpoint is that of the parliament of religions at the Chicago Exposition. His view is, on the whole, optimistic. The certitudes which make the first part of his book are that religion will enlarge its horizon, extend its sphere of activity, but his sentiment will always guide man. Justice is written in the very mechanics of nature, and moral evolution is certain; and so is both the individual and historic sanction. The second part, or conjectures, discusses the cosmos, the soul, God, science and education. Religions will be less exclusive; their harmony will be more emphasized and their differences less; nature will be seen to be neither cruel nor beneficent; and the highest human service consists in turning its energy toward the improvement of the social life. The doctrine of personal immortality will grow dim; that of a personal God may be superseded by the definition of the ideal sum of phenomena; philosophy will take the place to some extent of theological dogmas; international barriers will be broken down; risks minimized; the feeble eliminated; and peace will reign. Life is what we make it, and especially what we wish to make it. We must, therefore, believe in the good and have energy to bring it to pass.

État Actuel de la Question de l'Aéboïsme Nerveux, par RENÈ DEV-BER. Paris, 1898. pp. 127.

The conclusions of this doctor's thesis are that protoplasmic movement plays an important part in cell action generally, and that nerve cells differ from others in having peculiar means of prolongation and retraction, suggested by their very structure. Visual cells of the retina and motor functions although their plasticity may be less than those of the pyramidal cells in the brain. This amoeboidism or dendritic prolongation of neurons exhibit almost every possible transition from temporary pseudopodia to vibratory hairs. In those organs where the existence of centrifugal fibres is demonstrated, central cells command movements of cells of less importance, and chromoblasts. These may be called in a sense veritable nervi-nervorum.

History of the Principle of Sufficient Reason, by WILBUR URBAN, Ph. D., Reader in Philosophy, Princeton University. Thesis, February, 1898. pp. 88.

After stating the problem, the author characterizes pre-Leibnitzian

thinking, and then the philosophical motives of Leibnitz; Kant's idea of sufficient reason as the basal principle of metaphysics; the struggle between Trendelenburg's logic and Herbart's metaphysical motives; and describes the Sigwart and Wundt view of sufficient reason as the base of logic.

Psychologie der Veränderungsauffassung, von L. WM. STERN. Breslau, 1898. pp. 264.

The author is a privatdozent in the University of Breslau, and attempts to answer the question, how change can be known, or what are the psychic roots of this category, and what are its various modes of operation in the field of the different senses? The best part of the work is the second, which gives an excellent presentation of the technique and methods of experimental determinations of minimal changes to show the psychic excitability for them and to develop their laws. Incidentally the effects of signals, fatigue, surprise and expectation, optimal time, etc., are discussed, and on the whole the topic is treated in a way so stimulating and suggestive that the author's conclusions will, we think, generally commend themselves to experimenters.

Essai d'une Philosophie Nouvelle, par LÉONCE RIBERT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 562.

The plan and purpose of this volume is unique; although the author only claims the virtues of the diligent compiler and popularizer, he undertakes to present the general conclusions of cosmogony and the nebular theory, celestial mechanics, geology, laws of heat, chemical affinity, light, electricity, paleontology, animal life, savage and barbarous man, and to draw the general results of Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, to criticise current systems, and to draw from it all metaphysical and moral conclusions. He believes the idealism of the future will rest on the solid basis of fact, and the new philosophy owes its origin for him to new conclusions of the special sciences about nature. It is thoroughly ideal and metaphysical, but not positivistic.

L'Etre Subconscient, par Dr. E. GVEL. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 191.

Dr. Gyel at first describes obscure facts in normal and abnormal psychology. The latter, treated at considerable length, involves hypnotism, telepathy and psycho neuroses generally, with attempts to explain all the established phenomena. The three laws that he draws from it all are the evolutive laws of progress, effort and solidarity, and thus reaches a new explanation of evil, of morals and the social question. He believes thus he can reach the philosophy of the future based on positivistic knowledge and guided by deductions in strict conformity with the scientific spirit.

Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte auf dem Gebiet der Neurologie und Psychologie. I. JAHRGANG. Karger, Berlin, 1898.

This large volume of 1,508 pages in the first resumès the best of its over 3,500 papers on nervous and mental diseases that appeared during the year 1897. Professors Flatan, Jacobson and Mendel, all of Berlin, are the chief editors. Fifty-three names, many of them prominent, are named as collaborators. The range of topics is wide, including therapeutics and criminal anthropology. Besides a general index, outlining its plan of arrangement, there are two full indexes, one of topics and the other of authors' names, at the end. The difficulties of such an undertaking, especially for the first year, are immense, and nothing but German industry could cope with them. All psycholo-